



Information drawn from a current newspaper article, turned into a puzzle to represent the “Inverted Pyramid” form used in newspaper articles.

- Agenda on board:
 - Brainstorming
 - Reading into newspaper articles
 - “Pieces” of Information
 - Young Journalists
 - Homework
- **Brainstorming:**
 - “Newspaper”
 - Discussion afterwards:
 - Old method of communication. First widespread newspapers began to circulate along with the invention of the printing press in the 1600s.
 - Why do people read newspapers? What has changed to affect media and communication of information.
 - Are newspapers still important?
- **Reading:** aloud of the article “Child Poverty increasingly urban”
- Fill out graphic organizer. Take it up as a class.
- How is information given to you?
 - Title, subtitle, picture, caption, the section it is in, quotations.
 - Layout of the information: Columns (easier to read, more inviting), short paragraphs, with the important information at the beginning.
- **Explain:** This article is an example of “hard” news, news that answers these questions on an important current event.

- Is the authors opinions present? In “hard” news, the authors opinions shouldn't be present.
- **Puzzle! Newspaper articles are made up of pieces of information.**
- Explain the context of the article ““Blood everywhere' Tragedy on Train 92 VIA derailment in Burlington kills three, injures 46” Train crash. This is an example of “hard” news. Why? Because it is a story that could affect us, relates to our own lives.
- Knowing that this is “hard”news, what will a newspaper article include? The 5Ws.
 - Hand out pieces of puzzle, groups of 2 or 3 based on wherever they are sitting in the class.
 - How important do you think your piece of information is to the story? Have each group member read the information on their piece.
 - Who thinks they have one of the most important pieces of information?
 - Bring pieces up to the board, but pieces together.
- **Explain:** Newspapers follow a structure called the **Inverted Pyramid**.
 - Show how the important pieces of information are at the top. Pieces in the middle add detail, or expand on the important facts. Information at the bottom is not necessary to the story, but adds even more detail or gives background information.
 - Explain the three sections of the pyramid, write on board.
 - 1) LEAD, contains most important information, answers Who What Where When Why How. Does so quickly, right away.
 - 2) Helpful information that adds detail, more facts, paints a clearer picture through the use of quotations. Is not essential to communicating the story.
 - 3) Details for readers who want to have a very thorough understanding of the news story. Give background information.
- **Homework:** Bring in an article that interests you. Read it and be prepared to discuss it.